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2. The applicant should present himself to his local city, county, or rayon People's Committee.
3. The volunteers will be treated very well. For further information apply to the labor section.

Labor Office

3. With these conditions, many North Koreans volunteered to go to Sakhalin. At the Labor Office they were given physical examinations and security checks. Those who were passed received 50 kilograms of rice, 1,500 won, one cotton padded work suit, and one pair of leather shoes. Volunteers from each district were sent in groups with a leader to Chongjin or Songjin, where they were given a physical examination by the Soviets. They remained in barracks until they were ready to leave by ship. The Songjin barracks held accommodations for 30,000 laborers. On the second day at the departure point, laborers had their pictures taken and all North Korean identification certificates taken away. The daily ration was salted codfish and over a pint of boiled rice mixed with beans and barley. On the seventh day they were given typhoid shots. During the entire period they were not allowed to have contact with the people in the city.
4. The Koreans were divided among the industries as follows: about 240,000 fishermen; about 52,000 lumbermen, coal miners and coal carriers; about 42,000 clothing workers; about 11,000 other factory workers. The workshops and factories for which the North Koreans worked in Sakhalin were as follows:
 - a. Toyoska Transport Company, Maoka (Kholmsk) (142-03, 47-03).
 - b. Otomari Oil Manufacturing Company, Otomari (Korsakov) (142-47, 46-37), producing fish oil and canned fish.
 - c. First Fishing Combine, Maoka.
 - d. Second Fishing Combine, Maoka.
5. North Koreans in Sakhalin were controlled by the branch offices of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries' Labor Control Bureau in Maoka and Toyohara (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk) (142-44, 46-57) and its agencies in each factory and fishing ground.
6. The laborers' contract provisions differed with the period of time they had agreed to work. Those contracting for eight months received 1,500 won and those who contracted for 16 months received 7,500 won in addition to the rice and clothes. There were also contracts for two years. The contracts, which were written in Russian and Korean, provided for a daily wage of from 60 to 70 rubles.
7. At the labor camps, breakfast was 1 piece (200 grams) of black bread and a bowl of fish soup. Lunch was a bowl of fish soup and one-third quart of boiled barley mixed with beans. Dinner consisted of a bowl of fish soup and a pint of boiled barley mixed with beans. The laborers were distributed an additional four cans of fish a week.
8. The Koreans were accommodated in wooden dormitories. There were twenty Koreans to an eight-mat room (approximately 12 feet by 12 feet). The work hours in the fishing grounds were 10 hours a day from 0800 to 1800, and 10 to 11 hours a day in the coal mines and lumber areas. Wages for night work were increased by 15 rubles a day.
9. Government-owned shops were operated near the dormitories, where both Soviet and North Korean currency could be used. Representative prices were as follows:

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black bread	500 grams	1 1/2 rubles	cigarettes	1 package	5 rubles
towel	1	1 ruble	shoes	1 pair	160 rubles
padded clothing	1 suit	150 rubles	canned food	1 can	50-80 rubles

The Koreans had to buy in these shops, where the prices were more expensive than for the Soviets.

10. Korean Communists were organized into squads and groups in the workshops to prevent sabotage and strikes. There were three classes of Koreans: those who had Soviet citizenship, those who were brought up in North Korea, and those who were brought up in Sakhalin. Those in the first class were treated well, while most discrimination was against those in the last class.
11. From May 1950 on, no Koreans were sent to work in Sakhalin. It was rumored by some Koreans who had been moved to Sakhalin from the Soviet mainland that 10,000 German prisoners-of-war had been moved to North Sakhalin and the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union in the beginning of 1949. There were only a few Japanese in South Sakhalin working as technicians. About 60 percent of the Koreans were persuaded to extend their period of contract and did not return to North Korea.

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* Comment: These figures appear too large for Sakhalin; possibly they refer to the entire USSR. Current estimates of Korean labor in Sakhalin are between 20,000 and 30,000.

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